

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 106 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

PEACE IN PARIS.

A cable despatch from Paris states that the city is now perfectly quiet, and that all signs of uneasiness or excitement have at last disappeared. The London Times regards this result as the only one that could reasonably have been anticipated, when the people appeared to be indifferent and the military force was immense. The disturbances which occurred a few days ago in the Montmartre district were certainly portentous, especially when the old revolutionary device of a barricade was resorted to by the leaders of the discontented. But they lacked organization, and, above all, opportunity; while the immense force at the command of the Imperial Government served to quell all attempts at a rising as fast as they were made. The people of Paris are ready to combat the empire with the ballot, as was shown by the votes polled at the recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatif. The ballot is a more formidable weapon, but like the sword, it is apt to rebound, and frequently inflicts a greater injury upon those who resort to it than is sustained by those at whom it is aimed. France has many grievances under the empire, but life is not made insupportable, although personal liberty is practically unknown. By all the ingenious devices in the use of which he has become so skilled, Louis Napoleon contrives to amuse the people of his capital. So long as he can continue to do this, and at the same time secure a nominal majority at the polls, his position is comparatively secure.

But this last requisite to security is fast disappearing. At the election for members of the Corps Legislatif held in 1863, the Government candidates polled 5,300,000 to 1,800,000 for the opposition. At the recent election the vote stood about 4,900,000 for the Government to nearly 3,500,000 for the opposition, giving the empire a majority of only 500,000. When we take into the account the vast patronage of the Government through the agency of the military and civil services, the actual majority of the unbiased and impartial voters of the country was clearly against the imperial regime, and long before the next biennial election the nominal Government majority will be swallowed up. Then France will doubtless again be in a revolutionary ferment. By resort to an adroit system of "erryandering," the legislative districts have been so carved out as to practically disfranchise the opposition voters in all sections of the country except the large centers of population, like Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. Although the Government majority was less than seven per cent. of the aggregate vote, the imperial candidates returned number two hundred and thirteen, while the total of opposition candidates who have been successful is but seventy-seven, of whom thirty-five are classed as Radicals and forty-two as Independents. If the boundaries of the districts are to remain as at present, the chances are that at the next election the Government will be able to secure a clear majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, even though it should stand in a minority before the people. This result would be only less disastrous to the security of the Bonaparte dynasty than a round opposition majority in the Corps Legislatif.

But six years must elapse before the next general appeal to the people, and six years constitute a long period in the history of France. In the past, Paris has frequently decided the fate of the country. The Government, in the first election, held on the 30th of May, polled only 77,843 votes, while the opposition rolled up not less than 233,315. With the prevailing sentiment of the capital in this state, the death of the present Emperor would precipitate a crisis, and render the chances for a peaceful succession of his only son extremely doubtful.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The address delivered by Professor Allen to the Knights Templar at Horticultural Hall yesterday was not only appropriate and eloquent, but instructive, practical, and suggestive. Unlike many of the oratorical effusions on such occasions, it was not made up of mystical references to secret rites or obscure historical allusions, but it clearly set forth the avowed objects of the Order, and the duties which, in the opinion of the speaker, it should perform.

The Knights Templar are described to be a branch of the Masonic Order differing from the parent organization in several essential particulars. While men of every creed who acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being may become Masons, none but Christians can unite with the Templar Brotherhood. In the language of its exponent, "It professes to be not only a religious, but a Christian order; not only a Christian order, but the defender of Christianity."

It is, however, not denominational; all who believe in the Saviour are privileged to join its ranks; and the ministers and laity of all Christian sects are enabled within its folds to unite on a common platform, and to combine their energies in combating infidelity, immorality, and false theories. Professor Allen contends that the Order serves a useful purpose in breaking down the "partition walls of sect," in smoothing the "asperities of ecclesiastical controversies," in making "Christians move in solid phalanx to conquer the world for Christ," and in diffusing "a Christianity whose fruits shall be justice, honesty, and truth, humility in pros-

perity, fortitude in adversity, charity to the erring, consolation to the afflicted, protection to the poor pilgrims of the earth, deliverance to the oppressed, defense of the innocent, penitence for sin, faith in our Redeemer."

Knowing nothing of the mysteries of the Order, we are in no position to judge of its ability and disposition to achieve these ends; but Professor Allen has certainly done much to increase its popularity by imputing to it such aims, and he has forcibly and elegantly expressed grand ideas of what it should be.

He also made a suggestion that fell with peculiar force from his lips, on account of his long and creditable connection with leading educational institutions. He proposed that a great national Masonic Order should be established by the Masonic Order, in which the higher branches of scientific, literary, and industrial education should be taught young men, and especially to the sons of Masons. He said that such a monument would be a greater honor to the Masonic Order, and win more lasting fame, "than the grandest edifice which the mind of an operative Master Mason ever designed, or the hands of operative craftsmen erected."

In this practical, stirring age, when men live in the present and for the future, rather than in the past, the suggestions thrown out by Professor Allen in regard to the appropriate mission of the Templar Brotherhood, and the devotion of the energies of Masonry to a lofty educational purpose, are well calculated to invest these Orders with increased attractions, and to impress many of their members with a desire to assume the new obligations he has ably described.

THE ANTI-RITUAL CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church who are opposed to ritualistic innovations will meet in Chicago to-day, to consider matters relative to the welfare of the Church, and especially whether some decided effort cannot be made to check the anti-Protestant tendencies of a portion of the clergy. It was hoped that the last General Convention would take some decided action with regard to the ritualistic movement; but to the disappointment of all true friends of the Episcopal Church, the convention evaded the question, refusing to meet the issue, and allowing it to remain in the same unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as before—a cause of trouble, contention, and strife. The call for the convention which meets to-day sets forth, in plain and decided terms, the causes of the disagreement, and the unprotestant character of the ritualistic utterances and teachings cannot be denied; indeed, many of the more advanced ritualists repudiate the name of "Protestant" altogether, and they advocate doctrines that were among those which produced the Reformation, and were expressly repudiated by those who threw off the yoke of the Church of Rome.

It is probable that the Protestant party in the Episcopal Church place too high an estimate on the influence and importance of the ritualists; but the existence of a body of men in the heart of a Protestant denomination who draw their religious ideas and practices from the dark ages will always be a source of trouble and discontent, and will ultimately lead to a dismemberment of the Church, unless something is done to check their performances and to define the rites, ceremonies, and belief of the Church in such a plain and unmistakable manner that there will be no excuse for mistaking their meaning.

There is one important consideration, however, which it behooves the members of the convention and all other anti-ritualists not to lose sight of. The ritualists—properly so called—are now few in number. However obstinately they may have insisted on carrying out their own views, they have never yet appeared as an aggressive and contentious party in the Church. They have contrived to throw on their opponents the onus of quarrelsomeness, bad temper, and violence; and the Low Church party, with all the right on its side, has consequently been placed at a disadvantage, and has secured for its opponents an amount of sympathy which they otherwise would not have obtained.

If the Chicago Convention expects to accomplish any real good, its deliberations must be conducted calmly, dispassionately, and in the most liberal Christian spirit. Otherwise, its only result will be to produce a schism in the Church and cause a scandal which will seriously damage Episcopalianism and bring the Christian religion into disrepute.

If the discussion of the important questions brought before it is conducted in a proper spirit, the convention can do much good, and its action and conclusions will be heartily endorsed by genuine Protestants everywhere.

If the matters under dispute, however, cannot be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, it would perhaps be better that a separation should take place, and Episcopalianism everywhere be called upon to declare their principles clearly and definitely, whether Protestant or otherwise. Such a disunion would be a matter of regret, but it would be far better than a continuation of the present scandalous squabble.

The Episcopal Church represents much of the wealth, intellect, and mental culture of the nation, and its responsibilities are proportionably great. It cannot be denied, however, that its influence has been seriously injured by the quarrels between the High and the Low Church parties, which, on many occasions, has been waged with a bitterness that is anything but in accordance with the spirit and principles of Christianity.

Just as the Presbyterians have succeeded in reconciling their differences, and effecting a union which will enable them to present an unbroken front in the great contest that the Church of Christ is called upon to wage incessantly with the kingdom of sin, Satan, and death, it would be particularly unfortunate if a break in the Episcopal Church should take place.

One great cause, however, of the weakness, the want of influence, and the inherent diffi-

culties of the Episcopal Church, is its arrogant position towards other denominations, and its assumption of a superiority which its performance in the spreading of Christianity cannot claim for it. It is true that a large number of Episcopalianism repudiate such ideas of superiority, but it is also true that the Church, as a Church, holds them; and so long as it does deny the right of those outside of its communion to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments, refusing to affiliate with them in promoting the cause of Christianity, so long will it be unpopular with a great mass of the people, and unable to cope with any decided effect with the powers of sin and Satan.

The work which the Christian Church is called upon to perform is too important, and the wickedness in high places and low places is too great for Christians, whether clergymen or laymen, to be wasting their time and energies in pitiful squabbles about such silly subjects as ritualism, and in quarrels about denominational differences which have nothing to do with the principles of Christianity, and which ought to be decided wholly by individual preferences.

The address delivered at the Academy of Music by the Hon. Richard Vaux contained many mellifluous and grandiloquent sentences, but the meaning is so obscure to the uninitiated, that there seems to have been a peculiar propriety in the unpremeditated arrangement by which its delivery was accompanied with the incessant flapping of ladies' fans. The central point of his discourse was that the emotional should be governed by the ideal, and the fate of man, in his judgment, appears to depend mainly on the strictness with which this theory is adhered to. We give a paragraph which condenses some of his injunctions:—

"From these teachings the present age has yet much to learn. The real and the practical, with which now the semi-instructed mind is so abnormally occupied, are derived, be it remembered, from that conjunction of the emotional with the intellectual from which comes the vitality of civilization. Separated, they are powerless for good; in union, they may be said that all things are possible with them. The error to be avoided is the higher law which is the fashion to dally with the attributes of the emotions, and which is claimed to be infallible."

When man fully learns the lesson that he must govern his "emotional nature" by an "idealistic power," and meanwhile avoid the error of the "higher law," the ex-Mayor will probably be enabled to advance another proposition of equal importance and utility.

NOVA SCOTIA is in a very bad way. She is not well pleased with her enforced incorporation in the New Dominion, and stoutly refuses to regard her fate as a happy and enviable one. So widespread and outspoken is the discontent, that annexation to the United States is freely advocated not only in the public press of the province, but in the Legislature as well. A striking evidence of the state of public sentiment was afforded yesterday, at the prorogation of the Legislature. The Governor in his speech ventured to express a hope that the colony would continue loyal and attached to British institutions. This straw shows very conclusively the direction in which the wind is blowing.

TEXAS would seem to be about as pleasant a place to dwell in as is our sister city of New York. This is especially the case with regard to the revenue officers of the United States. A customs inspector was murdered a few days ago near Brownsville, the supposition being that the deed was committed by smugglers, to whom two other customs officials have fallen victims within a few months past. It would be a good thing if some of the surplus political population of the metropolis were to pick up their carpet-bags and journey thither, in search of the spoils of office.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"—The tremendous uproar with which Boston has so long threatened the universe broke forth in all its intensity yesterday afternoon. Never since the foundations of the world were laid, "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," has there been such a musical hubbub. Boston doubtless enjoyed the noise immensely yesterday; but the chances are that before the week is over it will be clamoring, like the rest of the country, for peace.

THE GEORGIA SUPREME COURT has at last decided that negroes are eligible to office in that State. If this decision had been rendered a year ago, it would have been much better for Georgia. As the case stands, she will be required to commence the process of reconstruction over again, and to take a little more trouble than before of complying with the terms of the law to which she is amenable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolored and irritating skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Creamed Chlorine Toilet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has equal cooling and soothing effects generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 234 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 613 1/2 ft

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Society will meet at No. 94 CHESTNUT Street on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 9 o'clock. Resolves to be worn. Chairman Executive Committee.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festival, and picnics. Salsorons, No. 318 CHESTNUT STREET. 610 ft

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Cotton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 107 WALNUT ST. 612 ft

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Springs. Its unequalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adaptation seems a certainty. 8 Bafwy

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. F. A. BROTHER, Makers, No. 284 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. 32 ft

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSELY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hose, No. 28 North HIGH Street, claim for the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hose at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured.

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, and can guarantee and answer for the workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made from foreign goods. If you desire to see the goods, or if you are solicited at their store, No. 28 North HIGH Street. 55 wafshp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1869. City Warrants registering to \$1000 paid on presentation. Interest accruing from this date.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSON, City Treasurer.

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in CONCERT HALL, opening THIS (Wed) evening, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, day and evening. Beautiful Floral Decorations. Abundance of Seasonable Fruit. Choice Assortment of Domestic and Foreign Goods.

REASONABLE PRICES. A Band of Music will be in attendance. 616 4 ft

\$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for any information that will result in the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set out on the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 23 last.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Newport News Railroad Company, Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 616 4 ft

TO INVESTORS.—LOANS ON REAL ESTATE in City of St. Louis, Mo., in sums of \$3000 and upwards, for three to five years. The security offered is always double or over, and interest 8 per cent. Principal and interest payable in Philadelphia. They are called "deeds of trust," and offer better security than mortgages. They are regarded as a first-class investment. For information apply to CHARLES B. KERN, No. 232 WALNUT Street. 616 4 ft

CLOTHING.

ASCREAM FROM THE BIG JUBILEE AT BOSTON.

The Boston folks are full of jokes, and fond of mighty noises; They hold their monstrous Jubilee With twenty thousand voices.

Eleven hundred instruments; Big fiddles, fies, and cannon, With kettle-drums and great bassoons, And gongs to do the bangin'.

The dogs will bark from dawn till dark, The bells will keep on ringing, The organ scream, the people seem To split their throats with singing.

And this the song they'll roll along, Joining in jolly chorus, So clear and long, so loud and strong, They'll shake the building 'er us:—

"We sing our song in clothes so strong, 'We folks with linen drills on; 'The reason why, for oaks we buy 'OY ROCKHILL and WILSON.

"AT GREAT BROWN HALL the people a' 'Find, cheap for cash, with pleasure, 'Coats, pants and vest, all of the best, 'On hand, or made to measure."

Though the twenty thousand singers should crack their throats, and strain the buttons off of their coats, and each, in trying to sing his best, should split the seams of his Sunday vest; and though the men with the big bassoons should rend asunder their pantaloons; yet we are proud to be allowed to tell the crowd to hurry along, after screaming their song, and we'll fit them out, without a doubt, in Summer Clothes, so cool and nice, as every one knows, at the lowest price, at the place where the people love to call, the place known as the

Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 324 3mwp

THE STAR. THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE. No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO., 519 1/2 mwp No. 603 CHESTNUT St., above Sixth.

MARVIN'S Patent Alum and Dry Plaster FIRE-PROOF SAFES ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled!

Please send for a catalogue to MARVIN & CO., NO. 721 CHESTNUT STREET, (MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NO. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REMOVAL. MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, NO. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia.

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, STUBBARD & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. 616 wistmwp

CARD.

I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 19. The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN. CAMDEN, JUNE 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKee & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers unharmed.

Yours, respectfully, SAMUEL B. GARRISON, Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by FARRELL, HERRING & CO., NO. 629 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, No. 253 BROADWAY, New York.

HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 20,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 417 4pft

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB HERRING'S PATENT FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.

MESSRS. FARRELL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully yours, J. BALSACK, Agent. 615 ft

DREXEL & CO., NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDITS available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARLES & Co., New York. Paris. 618 4p

BOARDMAN'S SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.

Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28. Round Trip, \$2.00. 614 1/2 ft

CURTAINS AND SHADES. IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS. For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street. WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds REPAIRING, ETC.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS, NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR, For the Trade or at Retail. EVERY BARREL WARRANTED. Keystone Flour Mills, No. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, East of Front Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Connecticut Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wist

SUMMER RESORTS

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. MARRION HOUSE, MOUNT CARMEL, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county. TUSCARORA HOTEL, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county. W. F. Smith, Malheur P. O., Schuylkill county. MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE, Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co. WHITE HOUSE, E. A. Moss, Reading P. O. ANDALUSIA, Henry Weaver, Reading P. O. LYNN SPRINGS HOTEL, Dr. A. Smith, Berks county. GOLD SPRING HOUSE, William Leroy, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county. BOYKINTOWN RESORT, F. B. Stauffer, Boykintown P. O., Berks county. LITIZ SPRINGS, George P. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county. SPRING HILLS, John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county. FREDERICK HALLS HOTEL, Davis Lonerick, Frederick P. O., Montgomery county. PROSPECT TERRACE, Dr. James Palmer, Froelich P. O., Montgomery county. SPRING HILL HEIGHTS, Jacob H. Betsch, Easton P. O., Montgomery co. DOTTY HOUSE, Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. 614 2mwp

STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. WILL OPEN ON THE 26th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year and is ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States. For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER, PROPRIETOR, NO. 307 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 621 m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season. Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or BROWN & WOELFFER, PROPRIETOR, NO. 287 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. 622 m

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARREN SPRINGS, situated at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant bath and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling alley, etc.; playgrounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.

Excursion Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half the regular rates.

Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs. Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of bath at \$25 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.

Huntingdon Warm Springs, Pa. JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor. REFERENCES: R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House, Harrisburg, Pa. 614 mwp ft. H. Kanaga, Girard House. 614 mwp ft

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY. MAY 6, 1869.

This well-known and favorite Hotel having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior accommodations to families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Twenty-five new Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage. For Rooms, etc., address 151 mwp ft

LYCETT & SAWYER, JOHN W. LYCETT, HENRY W. SAWYER.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Showers, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. The bathing establishment is well equipped. Terms—Three Dollars per day, \$10 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.

Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore. 614 mwp ft

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction. For Rooms, etc., address GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada. 615 mwp ft

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia. TERMS MODERATE. JOHN T. HARGO, Proprietor. Carl Sautz, Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 611 m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 16th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor. The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 437 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASOON. On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY. 8 A. M. Leave Atlantic City at 8:30 A. M. Stoppage at all Stations. D. H. MUNDT, Agent. 618 ft

SUMMER RESORT. The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Reading Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is